

# The Boston Weekly Globe.

VOL. XI.—NO. 9.

WASHINGTON.

The Tariff Agony Over at Last  
in the Senate.

The Bill Secures a Passage by a Majority  
of Twenty-three Votes.

The President Nominates the Civil  
Service Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The long tariff fight in the Senate ended tonight with the passage of the bill by a majority of twenty-three votes. There were no speeches; no scenes; nothing to make the close of the contest memorable.

Debate in the bill closed at 7:30 this evening, and thenceforward until 9:30 the clerks monotonously read over the names of the senators on both sides weary of the debate, and they voted as though anxious to finish the business. Mr. Edmonson did not raise his constitutional objection to the bill.

The first important vote taken was on the motion to agree to the tariff schedules as amended. On this the yeas were 37 and the nays 23. Senators Barlow, Bayard, Brown, Cameron, Davis of West Virginia, Jackson, McPherson, and Slater, Dugan, and Foster voted for the bill, while those voting on the final passage of the bill—42 senators voting in the affirmative and 19 in the negative. Senator Mitchell was the only Republican voting in the affirmative, while the others, excepting two or three other senators, were paired against it. Senators Beck, Call, Cockrell, Coke, Farley, Garland, George, Hampton, Harris, Maxey, Pennington, and Seward, all from the South, and Walker and Williams, Democrats, also voted in the negative. The following Democrats voted in the affirmative: Barlow, Bayard, Brown, Camden, Davis of West Virginia, Gorman, Jones of Florida, McPherson and Slater.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.  
The President Nominates the Commission-  
ers. Brief Sketches of the Nominees.

WASHINGTON, February 20.—The President today nominated Dorman B. Eaton of New York, J. M. Gregory of Illinois and L. D. Thomas of Ohio to be members of the civil service commission. It was understood, at the Capitol early in the day that the nominations would be made before the adjournment of the Senate, but when the President's secretary came to the Capitol at 2 o'clock, with a few small appointments, it was believed that the nomination of the commissioners had been postponed. Shortly after 5 o'clock the secretary returned, having laid aside his coat, and copies of the compendium of the census, known to have been addressed to people in this city by the secretary of the interior, have not been received.

MINISTER HAMILIN'S SUCCESSOR.  
WASHINGTON, February 24.—John W. Foster of Indiana, ex-minister to Mexico, was to be minister to France. Andrew Hamlin, who resigned several months ago, Mr. Foster has represented the government of Mexico as private counsel in this city since he ceased to be United States minister to Mexico, and the names of the commissioners were laid upon the vice-president's table. Senators crowded around John C. Breckinridge to see the list with great curiosity and some surprise.

Mr. Eaton's nomination was expected. He is well known in connection with the various political parties that have been inaugurated from time to time to better the civil service that he hardly needs description.

Mr. Gregory is a gentleman nearly 60 years of age, a man of fine education, has scholarly tastes and is well known in his native State and in Washington.

He has been president of the State University, a member of the State Board of Education of Illinois, and is president of the Illinois Agricultural College. Recently he has been engaged in historical researches that have required his presence in Europe, and is acquainted with the peculiarities of the Spanish people.

To Terminate the Fishery Treaty.

WASHINGTON, February 25.—Representative Rice, from the foreign affairs committee, reported to the committee this morning a resolution directing the President to give notice to the British government of a desire on the part of this government to terminate the Washington (fishery) treaty within two years from July 1, 1883. The resolution was agreed to without a division.

Brought Up for Bribery.

WASHINGTON, February 24.—In the Criminal Court today the following were arraigned and pleaded not guilty with attempting to bribe jurors in the last Star route case: Arthur Payne, Thomas R. Foote, Frederick E. Shaw, James Nelson, and Frank H. Tracy, on the defense. A bench warrant was issued for Henry Dinsmore. A bench warrant was issued for Senator Pendleton, by whom he was named for the office.

REDELL'S STORY.

How He Played Double Parts with All Parties to the Cases.

WASHINGTON, February 26.—The thirteenth week of the Star route trial opened with M. C. Redell still on the stand undergoing cross-examination by Colonel Ingessoll. The defendant's counsel, Mr. Carpenter, had withdrawn and was succeeded by Mr. Carpenter in January. Witness said that in that time Carpenter was his counsel. Colonel Ingessoll entered into a long argument to prove that he was not, but was in fact, counsel to S. W. Dinsmore.

Mr. Merrick claimed he was Redell's counsel and that the relation of counsel and client existed at that time.

The court admitted the evidence and the witness proceeded to detail the conversation he had with Mr. Carpenter. He did not tell Mr. Carpenter that he was the affidavit of June, 1882, was made by himself, and not by Mr. Carpenter, in January. Witness said that in that time Carpenter was his counsel. Colonel Ingessoll entered into a long argument to prove that he was not, but was in fact, counsel to S. W. Dinsmore.

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In order to encourage the formation of clubs, during the next three months, **14 Months will be given to each subscriber when two or more order together, either directly or through a postmaster or agent. Single subscribers, at \$1, will receive The Globe 12 months only.**

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## Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1883.

## FLURRY-BROOK FARM;

OR,

## Life and Love in New England

BY ERNEST A. YOUNG,  
AUTHOR OF "DONALD DYKE," "THE HOYT-BRONSON MYSTERY," "AN ALDERMAN'S DAUGHTER," "A WIFE'S STRATEGY,"  
ETC., ETC.

Next week, a new story, with the above title, will begin. As a literary production it is superior to any by this author yet published, while it also abounds in healthy, exciting interest. Jealousy is the motive to the action of the story, and after the first chapters develops a great mystery. Back numbers, during its publication, will be furnished to all. After the story ends no back numbers can be supplied.

## NEW TERMS TO CLUBS.

By reading the first column of this page now and very liberal terms to clubs may be found. Every club of five or more, and the club-raiser, will receive THE GLOBE 14 months. When a club of five or more cannot be formed, any person can send another subscription with his own, and both will receive THE GLOBE 14 months.

## TO THE FARMERS.

Attention is called to the contributions on the agricultural page by Mr. Andrew H. Ward. In this issue we publish some pro forma accounts with certain crops, which are of the greatest value. He will furnish others from time to time. They are the writings of a scientific and practical man, who labors solely in the interests of farmers and of the best farming.

## HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canada, one year, free of postage, for only \$1.00; six copies for only \$5.00.

All subscriptions should be sent by postal order, registered, or draft on New York or Boston, though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamp will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two or three cents.

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers, all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, BOSTON, MASS."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full name of the writer, his post office, county and State.

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## ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary Advertising 30 cents per line. About 8 words average a line. Editorial Notices 50 cents per line. Discounts: 5 per cent, on \$100; 10 on \$200.

THE DAILY GLOBE is the best daily newspaper in Boston. If you do not read it regularly, try it this week. It is particularly interesting to the ladies and the family circle. It is gaining rapidly in circulation every week.

Miss Phelps Couzens talks very prettily about Eve and all that sort of thing, but when she attempts to prove the superiority of woman by arguing that heathen mythology makes her the allegorical representative of all the virtues, and that Eve was the first seeker after knowledge, her capacity for reasoning is not luminously apparent.

Mr. Blaine, it seems, has decided to take the management of the Republican party into his own hands. He has begun to consult with the leading protectionists in Washington, with a view to having the Senate tariff bill passed by the House. It is an open secret that Mr. Blaine is a candidate for the presidency once more, and that the iron men of Pennsylvania and Ohio will rally to his standard.

An enterprising New York man has stolen six locomotives; at least the best part of them. Being out of work, and noticing these engines as being disused at a station on the Erie railroad, he industriously stripped them of copper, iron, etc., and had the cheek to hire an honest mechanic to help him, stating that the company employed him. The material was sold to junk dealers. The thief amassed enough money to give him a good start in the world, when he went back for a bell. Then he was detected and arrested. It sent to Sing Sing it would not be surprising to hear that he has sold that institution before the year is out. It is lucky for the people of the United States, unless it be a few who have been flooded.

The signs all indicate that the live merchant who attends to his business in 1883 will make money. The amount will only be determined by the amount of his ability and his work.

We do not lose sight of the importance of the tariff. If we get a good bill from the present system is preferable. The people understand it and have got used to it. They want a change, but they want a genuine one. They do not want a fraud like this which has just passed through the Senate. If it became a law its only effect would be to disturb business and give no relief.

removal from Yale as a disgrace to that institution has been demanded by the New York Tribune, echoed by a few local sheets. This personal persecution for opinion's sake reminds one of the dying years of slavery. The "blood of martyrs" will be as fruitful now as ever. Nothing could be more effective at this stage of the conflict than to make plain by a few sacrifices of men like Gorringe and Summer, what is the fact, that free speech as well as free trade is incompatible with the interests of Pennsylvania pig-iron protection."

and nearly pulled him apart in the struggle for possession of the prize. They dragged the poor burglar into the house, utterly regardless of the possibility that he might be a married man and would be seriously compromised if the affair should leak out, and there they clung to him until two strangers came to his assistance and sat on him to keep the girls off, until the police arrived and effected his complete rescue. It is said that his hair turned gray that night, and if he ever goes burling again he will give boarding schools a wide berth.

CONTENTS IN CONGRESS.

One of the most flourishing industries of this country, and one which Congress fosters by protection, is the contesting of seats in the House. Twenty years ago or more the profitable possibilities of this industry were not clearly perceived, and it languished almost unnoticed by our statesmen, receiving desultory encouragement whenever a politician really had a grievance and some grounds upon which to base a claim. Within the past few months, however, rapid progress has been made in the art of extracting funds from a plenitude treasury, and contesting elections has become one of the recognized methods of political plundering.

Five cases have been before the election committee for nearly two years, and now that the term of the present Congress is nearly completed, and the contestants can be no possible use to the country if seated, the committee proposes to crow them in and give them a chance to get on the national pay-roll. Should the plan succeed, the five contestants will be enabled to draw about \$12,000 each for two days' nominal service in the House.

The men who have held the seats for two years draw full pay and allowances, and are not expected to make any strenuous opposition to the seating of the contestants. The motives of the gentlemen who are clamoring for seats may be purely patriotic. They are, of course, fighting for the eternal principles involved and not the perquisites, but the practice of allowing full pay, mileage and expenses in contested cases affords such opportunities for making "a good thing," and the stock would bound from \$10 a share to \$90. Everything went up, and every sort of merchandise had a "boom."

A more sedate and conservative people would have been in realizing what we all stumbled into in six or eight months. But there came a tumble. Stock certificates which sold readily at a high price suddenly became worthless, and others which had gone up from \$10 to \$90 slumped back to \$20, \$30 or \$40, leaving a procession of mourners with sore heads and lean wallets all along the line.

The question naturally arises, What has the election committee been doing with these cases for the last two years? If the claims of the contestants are valid, why could not the cases have been settled long ago as easily as at the very end of the term? This kind of business has been protected and fostered long enough, and it is time to try a little reform in the way of compelling contestants to pay their own expenses.

## THE SENATE TARIFF BILL.

The United States Senate has passed a bill, after a long struggle, which is entitled, "An act to reduce internal revenue taxation, and for other purposes." The reduction of revenue will probably bring the surplus down at the close of the fiscal year to about \$95,000,000. This is a reduction we will have, but not such a reduction as the people demanded and had a right to expect.

The "other purposes" included in the title are numerous. The principal one is the protection of special industries by the government at the expense of the people. And the great statesmen who made such a show of patriotism at the opening of the session devoted their energy and their eloquence to lobbying their pet schemes through the committee. Mr. Hoar was interested in barbed-wire fences; Mr. Dawes in guns and pistols, and, with the exception of the cotton and woolen manufactures, only these two industries received the attention of our two distinguished senators. Mr. Sherman was interested in iron, Aldrich and Anthony in cotton goods, the Southern men in whiskey and tobacco, the Pacific coast men in mines and mining implements—each section had its own axe to grind, and by trades and bargains, obtained all the protection it desired.

We do not fear a panic, because the great liquidation which has been going on has served to prevent any such catastrophe. We have had a good old-fashioned winter, and one in which the weather has made all seasonal goods marketable for retailers. And this season has gone up and down, and during the last year, with slight and happy intermissions, lower and lower depths have been constantly sounded.

Meanwhile most kinds of business have been good. Since the summer of 1879 business men who have attended to their legitimate trade, and have managed their affairs well, have generally scored a good profit. A good many who ought to have known better have been scammed a little and sometimes a good deal, by speculation. If they will learn anything by experience, 1883 will not see them repeat the operation.

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The "other purposes" included in the title are numerous. The principal one is the protection of special industries by the government at the expense of the people. And the great statesmen who made such a show of patriotism at the opening of the session devoted their energy and their eloquence to lobbying their pet schemes through the committee. Mr. Hoar was interested in barbed-wire fences; Mr. Dawes in guns and pistols, and, with the exception of the cotton and woolen manufactures, only these two industries received the attention of our two distinguished senators. Mr. Sherman was interested in iron, Aldrich and Anthony in cotton goods, the Southern men in whiskey and tobacco, the Pacific coast men in mines and mining implements—each section had its own axe to grind, and by trades and bargains, obtained all the protection it desired.

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# The Boston Weekly Globe: Tuesday Morning, February 27, 1883.

## FATAL PANIC IN A SCHOOL.

A Slight Fire, a Smell of Smoke and a Rush.

Children Battling for Life—A Broken Balustrade and a Terrible Fall.

Fifteen Little Girls Killed and Two Fatally Injured.

**NEW YORK, February 26.**—On Tuesday afternoon the children in the parochial school, Nos. 108 and 200 East Fourth street, attached to the German Church of the Holy Redeemer, were thrown into a panic by the sudden appearance of smoke in the class-rooms. A general stampede took place and ended only when fifteen of the unfortunate children were killed and many others more or less injured. There were at the time about 700 children in the building, 500 girls and about 200 boys, their ages ranging from 6 to 14 years.

The fire from which the smoke spread through the building, bringing such terrible results to the innocent pupils, was of the most trivial character. It started among a mass of sweepings in a closet beneath the stairs leading from the second to the third floor on the east side of the building. It had been smoldering for some time and had eaten its way through to the outer part of the partition wall dividing the school from the vestibule in the front, and crept up toward the third floor before it was discovered. At this moment a visitor called at the school to see one of the pupils in the fifth class, which is on the second floor, and the door of which opens almost opposite and within five feet of the closet in which the sweepings were burning. The visitor knocked at the door, which was opened by one of the Sisters of Notre Dame, by whom the school is conducted. Scarcely had the door swing back on its hinges when

### The Flames Burst Out

from under the stairway. The sister hastily shut the door, but not until some of the children in her care had caught sight of the fire. All efforts to quiet them were in vain, and they rushed madly down the stairs.

**GIVE Ninety Cents for Every Dollar** represented on deposited books if they were as signed to him.

The interest paid has always been large, equaling or exceeding 6 per cent., and as the deposits have not generally been well invested, the rest has been a considerable portion of the greatest cause in found in the fact that in 1872 the society, then having a debt of \$150,000, began a new church, adding to the debt \$300,000.

For twenty-five years the society has maintained parochial schools at an estimated expense of \$175,000, including \$40,000 expended in repairing the buildings.

To add to their already staggering load, this society five or six years ago took charge of the St. Lawrence Church and the Church of the Immaculate Conception, both of which are in ruins.

The depositors and the public generally are entirely convinced that this result has come about through bad management, and is in no sense the result of robbery.

### The Actual Debt

is round numbers, \$540,000, and the principal amount of the debts of the society is not known, but it is known that they have formed the Catholics bound to deposit their savings with Father O'Donnell. His death occurred in 1861, and a deficit of \$150,000 is said to have been left.

The society proposes to pay the 700 depositors \$25,000 annually, pro rata, without interest, and suspend the parochial schools, which have been an expense of \$10,000 annually. The depositors will be entitled to receive a pension of \$500.

The maters have been kept quiet for several days, the mother hoping to get the best terms and avert the exposure but Friday the matter culminated by the attachment of the real estate of the Augustinian Society, to secure Mrs. Elizabeth Eley \$800 and Dennis McNamee \$500, for the sum of \$1,300, and the removal of the Roman Catholic priests in this city to another.

**Receive Deposits from Parishes,**

issue books therefor, pay interest, and, in short, assume all the functions of a savings bank; this was first done by Father O'Donnell in the early days of the city, about 1846, and has been continued up to the present time.

The rate of interest paid has been large, averaging five stories in height, and has nine class-rooms, seven for girls and two for boys. The rear of the school abuts at the rear of the church of St. Peter's, and extends along the main street. There are two stairways, one on the east and the other on the west end of the building, and from a play-room in the centre of the building were approached by a narrow, dark passageway.

When the girls were sent to school, they were rushed from their classrooms, those who had hardly reached the head of the stairs when the boys and girls from the upper floors were upon them. All frantic efforts were made to lift them up, and away, and the first were thrown headlong to the bottom. Then, as the crush came from the hundreds of children trying to get down from the upper floors on the east side of the building,

**The Balustrade Gave Way,**

and fully fifty of the children were thrown to the floor beneath. On these others fell, until they were piled high, one upon the other.

It was not that Special Officer Landry, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children arrived with the police and proceeded to extricate the dead and injured. The street was packed with people, and at the wildest excitement prevailed in the crowd.

The fire, which had been extinguished was promptly on the scene and soon put out.

**The Balustrade Gave Way,**

and the scene in the classrooms and in the halls after the panic was almost indescribable. Torn books and broken school apparatus and fragments of torn clothing were scattered upon the floor—a terrible evidence of what struggle the children had made in their efforts to save themselves.

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**Trouble Experienced by Depositors,**

the money had been placed in the hands of lawyers and national banks for collection.

Early in 1881 the society began to deposit their savings with Father O'Donnell, his death occurring in 1861, and a deficit of \$150,000 is said to have been left.

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**Relief Boats on the Ohio,**

**INDIANAPOLIS, February 25.**—The New Albany relief committee has announced that the amounts now on hand, with the amount apportioned to New Albany from the legislative appropriation will be all the assistance needed.

There is still great destruction along the Ohio river, between Cairo and Paducah, and the Indianapolis relief committee has arranged a relay of boats between Evansville and New Albany, helping all who need assistance. All funds intrusted to the Indianapolis relief committee will be properly applied.

## PLENTY OF RELIEF

For the Sufferers by the Deluge at Cincinnati.

A Loss of \$1,250,000 Reported at New Albany, Ind.

The Water Rapidly Rising at Vincennes—Debris Here and There.

CINCINNATI, February 21.—So complete and intelligent has been the work of the relief committee in providing for the needy flood sufferers, that on Saturday next their accounts will be settled and books closed. It is the intention before that time to dump a load of coal at the door of every family living in the submerged district which will take 5000 loads, or 125,000 bushels of coal, representing \$15,000 cash. This supplementing the coal and bedding already distributed will place the poor in comfortable circumstances. The relief committee is also considering the advisability of engaging the fire department to pump out the water from cellars in the flooded districts. The cost of the pumps will probably be disposed of recently, but it is said that the order is for New York. Philadelphians and other parts of Pennsylvania, while admitting the cost of the pumps will be high, are the most well-to-do of the Roman Catholic population of the city believe that the society will be able to assume a sound financial footing in a few months.

One gentleman in particular stated that he had the work of the same can be vacated, the corporation being in an insolvent condition at the time of the disaster. Others of the church property here, however, are not yet released, and the society has disposed of recently, but it is said that the order is for New York. Philadelphians and other parts of Pennsylvania, while admitting the cost of the pumps will be high, are the most well-to-do of the Roman Catholic population of the city believe that the society will be able to assume a sound financial footing in a few months.

John C. Calhoun, proprietor of the Florence plantation in Arkansas. He has advanced ideas about the possibility of elevating the Southern negro, and he has put them in practice for a dozen years past. Frank Wilkeson writes to the New York Sun about the success of Mr. Calhoun's endeavors. He says:

"John C. Calhoun came to Arkansas from New York City in 1859. He acquired possession of the Florence plantation in 1870. This plantation is situated on the old Calhoun plantation which will be 200 acres in cultivation, and but twenty hands are employed on the place. Determined to interest the negroes to try to have him stick to his own hands to his own profit. He strove to confine their purchases to the necessities of life, and the habits essential to success, and thus gave them something to talk about. He brought from the old Calhoun plantations a number of negroes who were then here, were but 200 acres in cultivation, and but twenty hands are employed on the place. Determined to interest the negroes to try to have him stick to his own hands to his own profit. He strove to confine their purchases to the necessities of life, and the habits essential to success, and thus gave them something to talk about. 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## OCEAN TO OCEAN;

—OR—

## THE SEARCH FOR THE LAND OF GOLD.

Thrilling Adventures of a Family Crossing  
the Plains in '49.By M. QUAD of the Michigan Press,  
AUTHOR OF "THE HUNTER'S VISION,"  
"NO NOO" ETC.

(Copyrighted February, 1883.)

## CHAPTER XVI.

"NATURAL PHILOSOPHY."

When Shad had thought that nothing could prevent his discovery, the Indian who was foremost in mounting the ledge had his attention attracted by something among the rocks to the right. He sprang to his feet, and in a moment was off as soon as he could descend them all hurried off.

"That heret's wider" can congratulate herself that her husband still lives," whispered Shad to himself, and explained what a narrow escape they had had.

He peered over and followed the Indians with his eyes until they were lost among the rocks, and then he lay back again, his heart full of anxiety to know how the affair was to be ultimately ended. Shad gave himself no uneasiness for two hours longer, and then, as he had heard nothing further from the Indians, he concluded that his companion, still morose, was bent on the fact that he must hunt them up if he could find them. He knew nothing of Tom's being in the Indian village, and could not therefore say that the hunters knew anything of his whereabouts. He was anxious, however, if they did not, they might be so hard pressed that they would leave the mountains and abandon the enterprise which brought them there.

"We're in a fix," he exclaimed, said to the girl, after he had related his suspicions. "It's a principle of natural philosophy that two men sitting on rocks in a mountain won't never find each other unless they are under water."

She could not hear the idea of being left alone, and he would not consent that she should go alone and incur his dangers. He finally partly consoled her by telling her that the Indians were very tame, and leaving the rifle for her defense, he crept down the ledge and was soon hidden among the peaks. He knew that a large party of Indians were in the camp, and therefore moved with the greatest caution.

Proceeding in a southeast direction, the same as the Indians had taken, he finally got clear of the boulders, and upon a part of the mountain where the Indians had not yet been seen.

He had been skulking for an hour, and yet had discovered no traces of either Indians or his companions.

Almost of mind to give up, he was standing by a rock, when he heard the cry of the eagle, and the yell of Indians reached him. Hurrying along to the east, he had not taken a hundred steps when he came to the brink of a yawning chasm. The sound of the Indians deadened his ears, and he heard the yelling renewed. It was plain that the white men were down there, and that the Indians had attacked them.

Shad lay flat on the rocks, but he could not see from which he could look down upon either party. The firing continued five or ten minutes and then ceased for a moment or two. During this interval Shad heard yells from both parties, and thus exactly located the position of the Indians above him.

"It is natural philosophy that forty or fifty Indians could walloo three men if the white men didn't fight back," he said to himself, added Shad, as he cast his eyes over the boulders lying about.

There were several at hand which he could move, and he rolled them down to the edge of the precipice. When he had five or six waiting to go off, the Indians set up a loud yell, as if they meant to charge, and he pushed the huge stones off as fast as he could. The Indians were still crashing as they went down, and directly there was another yell from the Indians—a yell of terror and dismay. There was a shout from the white men, and the Indians astoundedly rendered, and Shad sent three round stones down the chasm to warn them of his presence.

The firing and yelling ceased, and although he waited for a moment, he heard no more noise.

In then followed the practice to go northeast for half a mile or so, but was unable to find a place where he could get a view of the trail; much less descend to his companions. He again continued his search, and after a long time the rocks had either played havoc with the Indians, or filled the gorge up so that the battle was no longer to their advantage. He did not wish to go far away from the Indians, but he also wanted to make his presence better known to his companions.

He had rested beside a boulder, undressed what cover he had on, when a bullet tore through his cap and was flattened on a rock behind him.

"It's natural philosophy to fall down on such occasions!" exclaimed Shad, as he found himself down in a hole, a yard or two from his party, and had just drawn his long knife, and he struggled like a wounded lion to reach his feet.

The effort filled his mind with blood, and after a moment he lay exhausted.

"Mr. Injun," commenced Shad in a very solemn tone, "you are not long for this world. In about fifteen minutes, more or less, you will be a cold corpse. Come, let me cut off your head, and I'll give it to your soul, and you need not be annoyed thinking of what is to become of it."

The Indian seemed to realize that he could do nothing but die, and he turned to Tom. "He offered his mouth and made ready to eat for help. His voice was not louder than the wall of a barge."

"I wouldn't do it," said Shad, as the warrior snatched at him. All the Indians were now ready to do you any good, and your friends would arrive only to get injured. There's no getting around it; you're fixed. It's one of the main principles of natural philosophy that a man isn't worth shocks to his family when he has passed through his life."

The Indian had twelve stones of lead in him, and a bullet had just lost some of them. He held the long knife by the handle, and collecting all his energies for one grand effort he hurled it at the young man, hoping to at least wound him.

"It was well," said the Mohave, "as the life went out of his head and clattered among the loose stones, 'I see you're dying, and I won't go over and twist your neck.' Finally, Mis' Injun's widow died, and he was too weak to even speak.

The Indian could not speak, but he uttered a hoarse like an angry cat. The blood was running from his mouth, and he had to spit out great mouthfuls.

"But you won't yell a different yell," continued Shad, "You won't go home tonight, nor for a good many nights to come. Your little people will die, and the end of you. You haven't got no soul, and you need not be annoyed thinking of what is to become of it."

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